

Before leaving Vicksburg a large ma-Jority of the 15th Iowa and other troops as well, "veteranized"-reenlisted for three years, or during the war.

In the Spring of 1864 the Seventeenth Corps joined Sherman at Chattanooga, where he was preparing for the Atlanta campaign. However, I had been sick in hospital at Mound City, Ill., and was not able to rejoin my company until just after the battle of Peachtree Creek, where Sherman defeated Hood, driving him into Atlanta. I was proud to learn that the Seventeenth Corps had won imperishable laurels in that engagement, but regretfully found that there was not one commis-sioned officer in Co. B. I was promoted to Second Sergeant, acted as Orderly, and for a time was in command of the company, my duties in consequence being of an arduous and miscellaneous character.

ATLANTA.

We had been moved around to the northwest of Atlanta, and, July 28, we were moving slowly through the woods and field toward the city. Suddenly our skirmishers encountered a solid line of the city of the city of the city. The Hood's army advancing toward us. The Confederate General was making a move-ment similar to the one he made against our left at Peachtree Creek. The Fif teenth Corps was on our extreme right and this time Hood struck "Black Jack" Logan. The fighting was extremely desperate, the battle opening about 1 p. m. and closing at 6.

The 15th Iowa was lying in reserve,

about 300 yards east, in plain view of the fight. About 3 o'clock the enemy broke a portion of the line, causing a regiment to withdraw. Gen. Logan sent to Gen. Belknap for a regiment to close the gap. Then was our time. Gen. Belknap took the 15th Iowa and went double-quick to the point indicated. Halting in a raylne, about 100 yards from the gap, he ordered us to fix bayonets and charge. The rebels us to fix bayonets and charge. The redects fought bravely, but we drove them back and closed the gap. The Confederates made daring assaults along our line, but were invariably repulsed. In that battle Gen. Howard commanded the Army of the Tennessee, he having succeeded Gen. Mc-Pherson, who had been killed in a previous engagement. That night, after the battle, Gen. Howard walked along the entire length of the line, congratulating the troops upon their signal success. Sherman kept moving his lines nearer

the rebel fortifications, crawling up under cover of darkness and digging pits in which we could conceal ourselves during the day. In the 10 or 12 days' manuvering we ascertained beyond a doubt that the Confederates had strong fortifications all around Atlanta. Both sides indulged in a great deal of sharpshooting, and I think that in the game we lost two men where the rebels lost one. Dr. Fisk, Assistant Surgeon, lying on his cot in his tent, was killed by a musket ball fired by some rebel sharpshooter.

Upon one occasion we were ordered to

be in readiness to march by 9 o'clock at night. There was no beating of drums, no blowing of bugles. The orders were spoken in whispers. The wheels of wagons and artillery were muffied. We then marched to the rear, perhaps half a mile. The direction was changed, and we marched west and southwest, led by the pioneers. All this time a skirmish line, with here and there a piece of artillery, confronted the enemy, to make them think we were "all there" as usual. About daybreak we heard the whistle of a locomotive south of us. Then there was cheering instead of whispering, and in an astonishingly short time "Sherman's bummers" were strung along that railroad for niles, and what they did to it was a-

We learned subsequently that the train was a "special," going into Atlanta, the was a "special," going into Atlanta, the passengers being notables who expected to join in a celebration of Sherman's retreat northward.

Nov. 26—Marched at 1:30 p. m. Crossed the Oconee River on pontoons and Crossed the Oconee River on ponto

into Atlanta from the south. Within 48 urs they were deprived of that one, too. We marched upon it in broad daylight. It Is unnecessary to say what we did with it. Gen. Hood withdrew into the city, and soon thereafter retreated southward. Sherpursuing as far as Lovejoy Station. Gen. Sherman moved us back to Atlanta, and in a general order said since starting on the Atlanta campaign we had been 84 days under fire, and that he would give () some much-needed rest.

STILL AFTER HOOD.

We had rested some eight or 10 days when we received orders to march. Hood's army was in our rear attempting to cut our communications. The enterprising our communications. The enterprising Hood had attacked the garrison at Allatoona, an important strategic point. Being defeated there, he continued to move

I think it was the next day after leaving Atlanta that we marched 29 miles halting at sundown to camp for the night we supposed. We had scarcely eaten our "regulation" supper—hardtack "sow "regulation" supper—hardtack, "sow-belly" and coffee—when our division, then commanded by Gen. Giles A Smith, was ordered to march. We were informed that Hood was trying to capture Resaca. The pioneers blazed the way for us acros an exceedingly rough country to a railway station 16 miles distant. There we boarded stock cars that carried us miles north to Resaca, in time to save the

On the next day, four or five miles out from Resaca, the enemy gave us a little buttle at Snake Creek Gap. Their resist ance at this point, however, was merely to hold our advance, that they might facili-tate their retreat through the gap, or pass, which is narrow and about 10 miles long Their pioneers followed in their rear, fell ing trees across the road to retard our ing trees acrows the pursuit. Gen. Sherman sent a detachment around with a view to lettercept the rebels at the upper end of the pass, but the detackment got there too late. continued to march northward, but we never saw Hood's army again.

IN A LOW GREEN VALLEY.

We were now ordered over into north ern Alabama for a little rest in some rich valley where we could find forage and plenty of good water. We found just that kind of a place. It was delightful. The people were exceedingly hospitable, and treated us with kind consideration. In that little valley I saw a lady, 80 year old, who said she was born there and had

never seen a town.

One night while I was stationing picket guard along the mountain side hig bear was scared from his lair and started down the mountain, it appearing to me that he took his tail in his mouth and rolled down. An old settler told me that when the bears of that locality wanted to descend a mountain or hill they "just doubled 'emselves up and rolled as they could go easier and faster in that manner than on their feet. When we regretfully left that pleasant Alabama valley we again marched in the direction of Atlanta. At Kenesaw Moun-

tain we encamped for another rest. FROM ATLANTA TO THE SEA.

The following is transcribed from my pocket journal—1864: Nov. 11—In camp at Marietta, Ga. We ceived clothing to-day. Nov. 12—We marched to Big Shanty, three miles north of Kenesaw Mountain. Having destroyed the railroad, we re-

turned to camp, 6 p. m. 13-The 15th Iowa received some

Nov. 14—At 1 p. m camped near At-lanta. Sherman's army destroying rail-roads and Confederate public property. sads and Confederate public property, ooks like Sherman intends to strike the onfederacy a hard blow somewhere.

Nov. 15—To-day we moved at 7 a. m. all went into camp at 7 p. m. We remained in the pleasant and beau-tiful city during the holidays, having a rea-sonably good time.

ON THE OCEAN WAVE. Jan. 6, 1865, we marched out of Savannah and boarded a vessel bound for Beau-fort, S. C. Not being sailors, it seemed to fort, S. C. Not being sailors, it seemed to us that the steamer was encountering an awful storm. The winds blew and the waves rolled high. We became seasick and lost our rations. About 3 a. m. the next morning, we disembarked at Beaufort, somewhat to the surprise of the inhabitants. By this time our stomachs were demanding to be filled. The hotels and restaurants were ordered to prepare break-Nov. 16-Marched at 7 a. m. and en-Nov. 16—Marched at 7 a. m. and encamped at 5:30 p. m. near McDonough, Ga. Rapid marching.

Nov. 17—Moved at 5 a. m. Camped at 5 p. m. on Sandy Ridge.

Nov. 18—Moved at 7 a. m., stacked arms at 2 p. m., and marched again at 11:30 p. m. Crossed the Ocmulgee River and went into camp at 12:20 a. m. and went into camp at 12:30 a. m.

Nov. 19—In motion at 9 a. m. Camped
near Monticello, Ga., at 7 p. m.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Jan. 7-We marched out of Beaufort and went into camp, where we remained several days. We then moved seven miles near Monticello, Ga., at 1 p. m.

Nov. 20—Marched at 6 a. m.; camped
at 8 p. m. Passed Hillsboro, Ga. About
50,000 soldiers are marching through
Georgia, cutting a swath some 50 miles
wide. We are devastating the country further west, and, going into camp, made preparations to stay a while. However, our stay was brief. Again marching westwide. We are devastating the country and devouring everything that hungry men can eat. Gen. Sherman's march is so arranged that his entire army can see him once or twice a week. The army marches by several nearly parallel roads. There are about four separate bodies—three of infantry and one of cavalry. Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry, divided, scouts in our campaigning in South Carolina. We were patrick's cavalry, divided, scouts in our campaigning in South Carolina. We were front and protects our flanks and rear. forced to go slow. Adopting Gen. Hal-



"SHE LIFTED OUT A SEALED EARTHEN JAR.

The wagon trains travel on the main roadways, while the infantry marches along the sides of the roads, thereby protecting the trains. Gen. Sherman marches with one column to-day, and with another tomorrow, alternating until he has marched a day on each road, thus giving every man a chance to see him once or twice a week.

Nov. 21—Moved at 7 a. m. Camped at 6 p. m. near Gordon, on Macon & Augusta Railroad.

Nov. 22—Marched at 12 m. Camped at 10 n. m. golary rations of hardtack, and salt meat for one day. We are expected to "jay-hawk" sheep, goats, hogs and poultry. These luxuries, however, are scarce.

Jan. 30—Moved at 8 a. m. Camped at 10 n. m. on a large plantation.

Nov. 22-Marched at 12 m. Camped at p. m. near Irvin, Ga. Nov. 23-Moved at 9 a. m. Camped at 3 p. m. at Toomsboro, Ga., on the branch of a railroad.

Nov. 24-In camp at Toomsboro. Nov. 25-In motion at 7:30 a. m.

Crossed the Oconce River on pontoons and encamped on the other side, near the river.

I took an old negro man aside and told starve.

Nov. 30-Moved at 10 a. m. Camped torches to light the way through the swamps and woods, the night being very

Dec. 1-Moved at 6 a. m. Destroyed arms she ran to the house. part of a railroad and went into camp, 5 . m. Dec. 2—Moved at 8 a. m. Camped at

5 p. m., near Millen, Ga., on road leading o Savannah.

Dec. 3—Marched at 7 a. m. Destroyed
Dec. 3—Marched at 7 a. m. Destroyed
"All right, Sambo," said I.
"All right, Sambo," said I. o Savannah. nore railroad and went into camp at 4

Dec. 4-Moved at 9 a. m. Camped at Dec. 5-Moved at G a. m. Camped at p. m., near Oliver Station. Dec. 6-In camp near Oliver Station. Dec. 7-Moved at 7 a. m. Camped at

8-Moved at S a. m. Camped at S p. m. Passed Marlow Station. m. Passed Marlow Station.

Dec. 9—Marched at 8 a. m. Camped
Pooler Station at 3 p. m. Had a spiritt Pooler Station at 3 p. m. ed fight and threw up fortifications. It appears that the Confederates intend to

esist our further advance. Dec. 10-Marched at 6 a. m. Formed line of battle in front of Savannah about neon. Brisk skirmishing. Short of ra-tions. Found some rice, which we hulled with our hands. Good diet. We must eat corn and rice until we can reopen com-

munications. Corn is scarce.

Dec. 11—The Twentieth Corps relieved s, and we were moved further to the

right, camping in another position at p. m. Dec. 12—Marched at 5 a. m. Camped

at 8 p. m.
Dec. 13—Moved at 6 a. m. Camped at 8 p. m. Gen. Hazen, commanding the Sec-ond Division of the Fifteenth Corps, stormed and took Fort McAllister, the key Dec. 14-Remained in same position, 10

iles west of Savannah. Dec. 15-Remained stationary

Dec. 16-Moved at 10 a. m. Camped at p. m., on Ogeechee Sound. Dec. 17.—In camp on Ogeechee River. Dec. 18—Still in camp.

Dec. 19—At 1 s. m. moved toward
Savannah, and went into position in the

kirmish line.
Dec. 20—Still in camp near the enemy. We are separated from their line by a system of rice swamps. By lying low and velling at the top of our voices we manage to talk with the rebels.

front line of the army, close to the rebel

Dec. 21-The rebels have stolen a march on us and got away from Savannah. We made a rapid march, four or five miles, entered the city, and encamped near the cemetery. We were hungry, and it fell to my lot to look around for supplies. Tak-ing a small detail with me, I went into the business part of the city. Seeing an old man standing in front of his store, I inquired for commissary stores. He had nothing but crackers made of rice and cornmeal, which he sold at 25 cent pound. Just then an officer from drafted men and marched at 9 a. m. Went and to into camp, 5 p. m., near Atlanta, on our old battle ground of July 28.

Twentieth Corps came along and I had to into camp, 5 p. m., near Atlanta, on our divide with him. We get 1,250 pounds each. I hired a negro dray driver to haul my share to the camp, where I opened the boxes and tossed "rice cakes" right and left to the appreciative boys. The scram-ble was lively and amusing. At night I went to the theater. The rush was ter-rific. Sherman's army seemed intent on rific. Sherman's ar witnessing the play.

The wagon trains travel on the main road- | leck's "Corinthian" tactics, we were eight

10 a. m. on a large plantation.

Jan. 31—Still on the old plantation.

Feb. 1—Marched at 7 a. m. Camped a 6 p. m., near another big plantation. took a squad of men and went some miles from camp on a foraging expedition. ing up to a mansion on a fine plantation,

Nov. 27—Moved at S a. m. Camped him that Sherman's bummers would be near Waddle's plantation, 4 p. m. We are there within a few hours, and that it near Waddle's plantation, 4 p. m. We are drawing on the country for subsistence. Where the people are good we give them vouchers for what we take from them. Where they have absconded from their homes we, of course, leave no vouchers. As Gen. Sherman says, "War is hell!" I think a katydid, following our rear, would Nov. 28—Moved at 7 a. m. Camped at concealed. In it were stored corn, bacon, 4:30 p. m. Plenty of forage.

Nov. 29—Marched at 6:30 a. m. Camped While the men were removing the corn and provisions I saw two women running at 6 p. m., near the Ogeochee River. Co. log, dropped upon her knees, and I thought B detailed to stand all night with flaming she was going to pray. Instead she torches to light the way through the scraped away some leaves, dag a little with her fair hands and then lifted out a With the jar in her bouse. The other sealed earthen jar. roman came to me and demanded voucher for what we had taken from the pit. I asked the old negro what the jar contained, and he said:

"Well, Marsa, if yo' keeps it ter yerself,

"Well, den, sah, dem wimmins had three gold watches an' ten thousan' dollars in

dat ole jar. Feb. 2-Marched at 8 a. m. at 7 p. m., near bridges on the Salke hatchie River, the Confederates occupying a strong position on the opposite side and overing the crossing with artillery. Feb. 3—By shrewd manuvering ssed the very peculiar river, making a nk movement and the rebels disap-

Feb. 4—Remained in camp at the river. (waiting the crossing of the main army

and trains. 5-Still in camp. Feb. 6—In motion at 9 a. m. Camped at 5 p. m. a short distance south of the Augusta & Charleston Railroad. Feb. 7-Moved at 7 a. m. Camped t 8 p. m., near Midway.

Feb. 8-Moved at 7 a. m. down the railroad toward Branchville. Detroyed the road and returned to Midway at 5 p. m. Feb. 9-Moved at 10 a. m enemy about an hour, and they then retreated across the Edisto River . Feb. 10—Encamped at last night's ivouac. Forage plentiful.

Feb. 11—Marched at 7 a. m. Camped at 4 p. m. on the North Edisto River, opsite Orangeburg. Feb. 12-Moved at 7 a. m., crossing th river and marching into Orangeburg, the

rebels having evacuated the town. into camp at 4 p. m. Feb. 13-Marched at 7 a. m. Destroyed C. & C. R. R. and cammped at 5:30 p. m.
If the "Copperheads" would come down
here and follow Sherman's bummers they
would learn that we are having "a hard

road to travel," figuratively speaking.

Feb. 14—Marched at 9 a. m. Camped at 3 p. m. While out with a foraging party and approaching the buildings on a rich plantation, a canebrake intervening, we were fired upon from the buildings. W from the canebrake we discovered that our from the Canebrake we discovered that our assailants were the blue, a foraging party from the Fifteenth Corps. One of them was slightly wounded. An old negro hauled our forage to camp in an ox cart,

and thereby hangs a tale. A FIGHT WITH BEES.

Among other things we "captured" bee hive—full of honey and bees. To keep the stinging insects on the inside we wrapped the hive in a blanket. We were traveling a corduror road, one of Sher-man's own make, and by the time we sighted the camp the jolting of the cart had disarranged the blanket, and the bees, nad disarranged the blanket, and the bees, very mad, swarmed out and began business immediately, making one of the "hottest" fights I ever saw. Preliminarily they attacked the "nigger" and the cattle, wely and amusing. At night I he theater. The rush was ter-berman's army seemed intent on the play.

And then went for everybody in sight. Away went the cattle and cart, followed by the "nigger," who valorously fought the pursuing bees with his hat and shout-

ed: "Hi! Massa white med, stop dem oxen or dar's gwine to be a dead nigger, suah! Stop 'em quick!" While we were trying to save the "nigger, the bummers ran away with the honey. 2011

Feb. 15—Marched at 8 a. m. At 7 p. m. we came up to the rear of the Fifteenth Corps and went into camp on their left.

Feb. 16—Starting at 7 a. m., we made a rapid march and came in sight of Columbia at 10 a. m. The position assigned us was parallel with the Saluda River and opposite the northern part of the city. The us was parallel with the Saluda River and opposite the northern part of the city. The Fifteenth Corps crossed the Saluda River on pontoons, and then postconed the Broad River and crossed it before enter-

on pontoons, and then possooned the Broad River and crossed it before entering the city, the two riversigniting at Columbia and forming the Carigaree River. The rebels, commanded by I-Gen. Wade Hampton, evacuated the city.!

Feb. 17—Gen. Belknap and other officers of the Seventeenth Carps had been manuvering to cross in front of the city on an improvised flatboat. At 11 a. m. Lieut. Col. Kennedy, Capt. Goodrell and Lieut. McArthur, with five or six men from the 13th and 15th Iowa, paddled the flatboat across the Congaree River in the face of the rebel sharpshooters, double-quicked into the city, and hoisted the Star-Spangled Banner on the State Capitol. At that instant the Mayor was out north of the city surrendering it to Gen. John A. Logan.

A. Logan.

Feb. 18—The army and trains are cross ing the rivers. Columbia was burned to ashes last night, but we did not set it afire. Prior to evacuating the city the Confederates desired to destroy some thousands of bales of cotton, and in order to do so they piled the cotton in the mid-dle of the streets and applied the match. They burned the cotton and the city as well, leaving 50,000 people homeless.

Feb. 19—Starting at 11 a. m., we marched 10 miles, destroying railroad, and

eturned to same camp at night. Feb. 20-Moved at 8 a. m Destroyed railroad and camped at 2 p. m. Feb. 21-Sent a large amount of Confederate currency to our boys in rebel prison pens. Left camp at 11 a. m. Camped at 8 p. m. Feb. 22—Marched at 7 a. m. Passed

through Winnsboro and went into camp at p. m. Feb 22-Moved at 7 n. m., crossed Feb. 23—Moved at (a. Bu) Wateree River at 1 p. m. and camped near Liberty Hill. While foraging my squad had a little battle with guerrillas. captured one of my men and burned him at a stake. Kilpatrick's cavalry captured squad of these guerrillas, and retaliated

by having one of them shot. Feb. 24—Marched at 6:30 n. m., through the usual pine forest, the trees being from 70 to 80 feet high. Camped about night-

Feb. 25—Broke camp and waded a wamp. Many "contrabands" following. swamp. Many "contrabands" following. Camped at 7 p. m. Feb. 26—Marched at 9 n. m. Arriving Feb. 26—Marched at 9 a. m. Arriving at Lynch Creek, we found the rebels had opened a big dam above. The water, overflowing the lowland, was a mile wide. However, the bridge was still standing. Having crossed the bridge, we waded waist deep to high ground. Camped at 6

Feb. 27-In camp on Lynch Creek. We are resting on a big plantation belonging to Gen. Bell, who is away from home. A bright mulatto boy, an excellent cook, debright mulatto boy, an excelent cook, desires to accompany me. He says he is Gen. Bell's sen. I have agreed to let him become my cook and body servant. Nearly all of these mulattoes, living with aristoeratic Southerners, are witty and wise. This is a rich plantation and we are living

Feb. 28-Marched eastward at 9 n. m.

the captured town.

the captured town.

March 4—In camp near Cheraw, on the
Great Pedec River.

March 5—Moved at 12 in a Crossed the
river. Camped at 4 p. m. q at
March 6—Marched at 9 m. im. Camped at 3 p. m. near Bennettsville.

March 7—Marched eastward at 9 a. m. Camped at 8 p. m. March 8-Moved at 8:45 g. m. Camped at 9 p. m. near College Hill.

IN NORTH CAROLINA. March 9-Broke camp at 11 a. m. March 10-Marched at 7:30 a. m. Waded a creek and camped at 2 p. m. March 11—Marched at 9 a. m. tured Favetteville.

March 12-In camp at Fayetteville. March 13-Moved at 10 a. m. Crossed lape Fear River. Camped at S p. m. March 14-Marched eastward at 1 p. m. 'amped at 4 p. m. March 15—Moved at 8 a. m. Camped

at 5 p. m. During the night a bridge is to be built over a small stream. March 16-Moved at 9 a. m. still in the swamps and building corduroy roads. In camp at 6 p. m. March 17—Marched at 7 a. m. More swamps, more corduroy.

illes. In camp at 5 p. m. March 18—Marched at 7 a. m. t S p. m. March 19-Marched at 7 a. m. S p. m. Our knapsacks are getting heavy; we are tired and footsore. The weary marches-wading creeks and swamps-are becoming monot-

March 20—Ordered to make a forced march to reinforce the left flank of the army. Moved at 2 a. m.

March 21—Still fighting the battle of March 21—Still fighting the many Bentonville, which was begun yesterday. March 22-The enemy abandoned position in our front last night and

reated across the Neuse River.

March 23—Moved at 8 a. m. and amped near the Neuse River at 7 p. m. Murch 24—Marched at 9 a. m. Crossed the river and encamped near Goldsboro. Here we rested in a beautiful camp until some time in April. Our surplus baggage was sent to New Berne to be shipped home, that our subsequent marching might be less wearisome. I went to

New Berne myself and there, with a wealthy family. I left my mulatto body servant. I would be glad to hear from that boy—Islam Young Bell.

When we moved upon Raleigh, Gen. Johnston retreated seven or eight miles west to Greensboro, where he surrendered. While Gens, Sherman and Johnston were in conference, Gen, Kilpatrick and

Wade Hampton were in another room humorously discussing their exploits with cavalry, the conversation running some what as follows:

"Say, Wade, have you kept count of the number of times I made you skedaddle during the march to the sea and through

"No, Kil, I have not; but let me remind you of what happened to you in Georgia, I surprised you early one morning, and in your hurry to get away you neglected to put on your socks, put on another man's boots, mounted the wrong horse and yelled: 'Run, boys! It's too hot for us here!'

ON TO RICHMOND, About a week after Johnston's surrende we joyfully turned our faces northward, knowing that we were going home. The march to Richmond was uneventful. ing in light marching order, and our hearts

cheerful, the long, rapid marches were, comparatively, not wear some;
While tarrying a few days in and about
Richmond many of us visited the Jeff
Davis mansion, public buildings, the various prisons, now empty, and other places

On the march from Richmond to Washington we passed over numerous historic battlefields, on through Alexandria, and encamped on Arlington Hights. encamped on Arlington Hights.

I shall not attempt to describe the Grand Review that took place in Washington. Abler pens than mine have de picted its glories, and artists have painted the spectacular scene.

We remained there a week, perhaps longer, enjoying ourselves in various ways,

especially in greeting comrades whom whad not seen for a long time. MUSTERED OUT. From Washington we were ordered to Louisville, Ky., where we were mustered out July 24, 1865. We were then sent to Davenport, Iowa, where we refinal discharge and pay, Aug. 3.

My company enlisted in October, 1801; consequently it had been in the service three years and 10 months.

Years and years the grass has blossomed, Faded, died their graves upon: Years and years, yet not forgotten-Mem'ries such as theirs live on." (The end.)

OPENING THE BATTLE. How I Saw the First Shot Fired at Gettys-

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Gen. Buford's First Cavalry Division, Second Brigade, reached Gettysburg at noon, June 30, 1863. The 9th N. Y. Cav. was encamped in a field west of the town. I, with some five others, was detailed to stand picket on the Cashtown road. I went on picket at 4 o'clock the morning went on picket at 4 o clock the morning of July 1. There was a slight fog that morning. I was stationed by the side of the road, under a cherry tree. When it grew light and the fog lifted, I could see about a mile or mile and a half down the road. From where I stood it was a gentle degent whether the degent was destroyed by fire, and when we restricted the state of the degent was destroyed by fire, and when we restricted the degent was destroyed by fire, and when we restricted the degent was destroyed by fire, and when we restricted the degent was destroyed by fire, and when we restricted the degent was destroyed by fire, and when we restricted the degent was destroyed by fire, and when we restricted the degent was destroyed by fire, and when we restricted the degent was destroyed by fire, and when we restricted the degent was destroyed by fire, and when we restricted the degent was destroyed by fire, and when we restricted the degent was destroyed by fire, and when we restricted the degent was destroyed by fire, and when we restricted the degent was destroyed by fire, and when we restricted the degent was destroyed by fire and was destroyed by tle descent about half way to a brook, turned in the evening there was nothing then raised gradually to the top of a left but smoking ruins. We landed at hill, where I could see a house and barn Haines's Bluff, marched around the city then raised gradually to the top of a hill, where I could see a house and barn opposite each other. Soon after daylight saw a stir at the house and barn. Shortly after an old man and a boy came rid-ing down the road to the picket post. He told me that his daughter had a field glass and that from her chamber window she saw about a mile or more away a column of Confederate infantry and they filled the road from side to side and reached back as far as she could see, and were coming this way.

He wanted to know if I thought there

would be a fight, and what he had better do. I told him that there would be a skirmish, and that he had better take himself and family into some secure place. (The general impression among us was that the main battle was to be fought on other ground.)

Then I moved out into the middle of the road, where I could have a clear view

of the top of the hill and house and barn.
About the time I thought the head of the column would come over the hill, Capt. Cheney, 9th N. Y. Cav., came to relieve the pickets of Co. I, same regi-

ment, who were ordered to report to Gen.
Sickles's headquarters.

I reported to the Captain what the
farmer had told me, and the Captain, in his quick, short way, said: "Corp'l Hodge, take two men and ride as far as the top of the hill. If you see anything suspicious, send one of the men back, and you go on and see if you can see any thing of the column of Confederates."

Corp'l Hodge galloped down the road, and while the Captain was talking to the Sergeant I was seated in my saddle, watching the top of the hill, wishing that the column would appear, as the boys were poking fun at me, as they did not were poking fun at me, as they did not believe there were any Confederates near.

Just then I saw the flash of their guns in the morning sun. They were marching route step, and completely filled the "Whistling Dick" at the Court House;

picket post. By this time the column was in plain view of him. I saw him rise up in his stirrups and fire his carbine, turn his horse slowly and ride hack for control of the column was agrees with the report of Gen. Leggett, and also with the statement of Company of the column was in plain view of him. I saw him rise up in his stirrups and fire his carbine, turn his horse slowly and ride hack for control of the column was agrees with the report of Gen. Leggett, and also with the statement of Company of the city. I to reload his carbine. Then he turned and fired again. I glanced back at the column Camped at 7 p. m. Camped at 9 a. m. Encamped effect, but to cause them to change from

12 miles west of Cheraw. March 2—In same camp.

March 3—The First Division captured Cheraw, the fruits of victory being 17 pieces of artillery, 3,000 small arms and a few prisoners. Camped at 4 p. m. near the captured town. route to column step.

It was the most beautiful sight I ever sharp words saying: "Sergeant, take your men and report to Col. Sackett that there is a large column of Confederates coming down the road. I will try and hold them in check with my pickets, until relieved or reinforced.

First Lieut, J. O. Vanarsdal, Co. K, 4th Iowa Cav., Belle View Ranch, 8pringfield, Col., writes: "Gen. Raum's article in The National Tribune of Jan. 15 was of special interest to me. I was rear guard from Tupelo to Old Town Creek, some five miles from Tunelo. About one mile from Old Town Creek the rebels at tacked Co. K. 4th Iowa Cav. We were compelled to fall back. We expected support, but judge our surprise when we came to the creek and found no prepara tion to meet the enemy, who was upon us with two brigades, Bell's and Cros-land's. Our whole army was going into camp on the north side of Old Town Creek in plain view of the enemy. The situa-tion was desperate. I heard an orderly deliver instructions to the Colonel to take charge of the rear and hold the rebels in check until reinforcements could come up. A second orderly delivered like instructions, and still no preparation was made to meet the attack. It was then that I, without orders, dismounted my company counted off, and prepared to make resistance. Gen. Winslow arrived at this mo-ment. 'Lieut, Van,' he said, pointing to a position, 'take your company and hold that point in spile of everything.' About this time Gen. Forrest came on the field Forrest's report my company alone checked for half an hour, until reinforced Sigman, William and Andrew Teterick tection we had was a few rails piled up by my company as we advanced to the position assigned to us. We went into this fight with from 75 to 100 rounds each and came our without a single cartridge.

Say="I'm Sick" And I Will Supply You With

a Cure.

I ask for no money-just a postal; just say that you need help.

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottle. Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself-and your mere word shall decide

Over half a million sick ones have don what I ask of you; and 39 in each 40 have paid for the treatment gladly, be cause they were cured. I don't know your condition, nor how difficult your case. That doesn't matter.
If you will make the test, and be fair

take the risk.

yourself and me, I am willing to

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves, which operate the vital organs. I have spent my life in learning how to do it. A weak organ means weak nerve power. It is like a engine that needs more steam. To doctor the organ is useless; what it needs is power to act. My Restorative alone brings back that power, and in most of these diseases no other way can cure. My book will tell you why.

PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole Line.

A FAMOUS ORGANIZATION.

A. M. Trunk, 5th Ohio Battery, Wooster, O., writes: "I wish to express my thanks to Comrade Ray, 41st Ill., a winner in The National Tribune contest, who kindly mentioned our regiment as being part of his brigade, commanded by Col. Pugh. The regiments composing the brigade were the 28th, 41st, and 53d Ill., the 3d Iowa, and the 33d Wis, The comrades who read this will recall our trip down the Mississipni from Memphis to Vicksthe Mississippi from Memphis to Vicks burg in May or June, 1863; the little af fair at Greenville, where our boats were fired into by a battery on the Mississippi side, and some of our brigade wounded. and took our position on the left, where we remained until the surrender, July 4. On the 5th we started for Jackson, where one section of our battery took an active part in that sharp, short struggle of July 12. Some comrades of the brigade, in writing up this affair, have not mention that a section of our battery was there. They certainly heard our gans. We were along the road near the railroad. Three of our drivers lost limbs by the discharge of canister. Ten or 12 others were wound-ed. Returning to Vicksburg our connec-

ed. Returning to vicksburg our connection with the brigade was severed, after nearly a year of pleasant association. The 5th Ohio Battery was sent to Helena; thence to Little Rock, where we remained until mustered out." EXTERING VICKSBURG

Comrade E. Codling, Co. K. 26th Iowa, Nevada, Iowa, writes: "Kindly allow an old veteran in whose home your paper is a weekly visitor to state a few facts regarding the occupancy of the city of Vicksburg. Comrade Wellman says the 4th Minn, did not reach the city until 4 or 5 p. m., July 4, 1863, Gen. Leggett, in his report, says: 'The 45th Ill. crossed the rebel works a few minutes after 10 o'clock a. m., July 4, 1863, and marched o clock a. m., July 4, 1863, and marched directly into the city of Vicksburg, arriving at the Court House between 11 and 12 a. m.' J. B. Shumatl, Co. K. 45th Ill., says: 'That being the case, the 4th Minn, must have found the 45th Ill. and its flag awaiting them.' As an eye-witness I wish to settle the controversy. While I wish to settle the controversy. While the white flags were floating upon the rebel breastworks, and Grant and Pem-berton were arranging the surrender. I climbed over the works and captured a rebel dirk (which I still have in my posroad.

I said: "There they come!" and glancing down the road, saw Corp'l Hodge and men, who had nearly reached the brook.

men, who had nearly reached the brook.

body of our men heading for the city. I show to be Gen, Grant and his escort.

A UNIQUE RECORD. Ohio Cav.. Covington, O., writes as Iollows: "I had, before its correction by the War Department some years ago, a military record which I believe can not be duplicated by any of the old comrades. I am a native of Pennsylvania, but resided in Ohio at the outbreak of the rebellion. I enlisted in Co. E, 11th Ohio. April 19, 1861; discharged from three months' service August 27, 1861; reenlisted in Co. I. 1st Ohio Cav., Oct. 11, 1861, "We have charged breastworks under for the period of three years, and reendischarged May 26, 1865, by reason of gunshot wound. A volunteer times, the from April 19, 1861, to May 26, 1895; a this month, 75 miles below Macon, by the

CAMP GROUND OF THE 16TH PA. CAV. Robert H. Atkinson, First Lieutenant,

Robert H. Atkinson, First Lieutenant, Co. A. 16th Pa. Cav., North Wilkesboro, N. C., writes: "When attending the Na-tional Encampment at Washington, I visited the old camp of the 16th Pa. Cav., near Bladensburg, Md. It was here that our regiment was stationed during the latter part of 1862 and early 1863. surroundings were familiar, and I for the town as sleepy as ever. The building used for Commissary and blacksmith-shop was gone. The house that was head quarters seemed larger and nearer the road. The trees where the guards had their tents have grown to quite a forest. The flat where we buried the young man who died of fever has grown up with ald ers, and there is nothing to mark his grave. I made inquiry regarding a num-ber of citizens well-known to members of our regiment, and the answer was in every case 'Gone.'

BROTHEES IN THE CO. B. 97TH OHIO. J. D. Fuiton, Co. B, 97th Ohio, Camwith two brigades and Reeves's rebel battery. A few volleys from our Spencers traid afterward that he rode out to his left, across an open field. I have a distinct recollection of ordering a volley fired by Co. K in that direction, and no doubt from one of our Spencers. According to Forrest's report my company along and James and John Patterson, George Forrest's report my company along and James and John Patterson, George Forrest's report my company along and James and John Patterson, George and Presiev Sigman, William and Andrew Teterick by Cos. D and G, two full brigades of Confederates. Forrest's report says we fought behind breastworks. All the procent. in killed and wounded in front of by pro-cent. in killed and wounded in front of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.

THREE YEARS MAN.

Chauncey B. Taylor, Co. I, 3d Mich., and Co. I, 5th Mich., Neillsville, Wis., writes: "I am in accord with the senti-ments expressed by Comrade W. E. Webster, 1st N. Y. Battery, in reply to Comrade C. A. Howe, 139th Ill. I enlisted May, 13, 1861, in the "Dirty" 3d Mich. for three years. Reculisted Dec. 23, 1863, Later the 3d Mich. was consolidated with and I believe the war records will bear me out in my claim that this regiment saw the of Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862, the regiment hard service as any in the Union ment lost 35 killed and 166 wounded; at

A PERSIMMON BRIGADE BOY. ing all his army experiences with Sher-man on the Atlanta campaign, and with Gen. Thomas at Franklin and Nashville, he never encountered such bardships as during his brief service with the "Persimmon Knockers.

SCATTERING.

D. C. Petty, Co B, 1st M. E. S. M., East Cleveland, O., writes that he can beat the record of J. A. Roe. He says ugh Comrade Roe is four years older he, Comrade Petty, has been a Baptist 54 years, a F. A. and A. M. 42 years, and a member of the G. A. R., 27 years, and a subscriber to The National Tribune

David E. Wolfe, of Milton, Kan., states that while in a hospital at Front Royal he was visited several times by three Con-federate guerrillas. One had a deep wound over the left eye. He said he received it during the early troubles in Kansas. Com-rade Wolfe would like to know what beof these men.

Weatherford, R. R., 2. McLenns-

boro, Ill., at the beginning of the war was

A NEW INVENTIOR

BIG WAGES To Write for Special offer at home or traveling, all or part time, showing, BLUE FLAME NEW PU



We want Agents, Salesmen and Managers in every state. Biggest money maker ever offered. Enormous semand year round, in every city, town, village and smoog farmers. Customers delighted. Write for catalogue. Most Wonderful Stove Invented.

A SPOONFUL OF OIL MAKES A HOGS-HEAD OF FUEL CAS. Cenerates its own Fuel Gas from Kerosene common coal oil. No cotton wick, dirt, kindlin ashes, or hot flery kitchens. Splendid cooker, ross er and baker. Makes summer cooking a pleasur CHEAPEST AND SAFEST FUEL.

10 to 20 CENTS a week should furnish Fuel Ga for small family for cooking. A gallon of Kerosen oil costing Sc to 10c should furnish Fuel Gas for hot blue flaws fire for about 18 hours. NO MORE NEED OF THE DANGEROUS GASOLINE STOVES

No more Big Coal Bills. Smoky Cotton Wick Stoves, expensive, dirty coal and wood stoves—ours are absolutely cafe—will not explode—easily operated. Should last 10 years. Handsomely made. All sizes. Write today for Canislogue, FREE, also for Special Offer, New Plan, etc. Address,

WORLD MFG. CO., 5399 World Bidg., Cincinnati. O. living in Alabama. When the Union troops entered that State he with two brothers and a brother-in-law joined Co B, 17th Ind. One brother was killed at

Chickamauga and his brother-in-law at Selma, Ala. Comrade Weatherford served over three years, and was mustered out at the close of the war.

Miss D. D. Dunlap, of Essex Center,

Miss D. D. Dunlap, of Essex Center, Vt., writes that she is the sister of two soldiers, and that one brother, Robert A. Dunlap, Co. H, 5th N. Y. Cav., was a Belle Isle prisoner, and while in that prison kept a diary, which she still has, W. R. Shaffer, Co. H, 58th Pa., Valler, Pa., would have Washington made a permanent Encampment city, as he thinks no other city has the same attractions for the old soldiers. old soldiers.
William H. Clark, Rowan, Iowa, writes

vigorously in opposition to the placing of the statue of Gen, Robert E. Lee in Statuary Hall, Capitol.

Thomas McElwain, Pratt, Kan., asks for the name of the man who responded to Gen. Logan's call for volunteers to throw hand grenades to drive the rebels from the position they occupied after the blowing up of Fort Hill, May 22, 1863. Comrade McElwain also wishes to know

the company and regiment to which this man belonged. **GUARDING JEFF DAVIS.**

A Contemporaneous Account in Letter Written by Comrade Healey. Comrade Geo. W. Healey, of Dubuque, Iowa, has forwarded to The National Trib-une a letter written while guarding Jeff

Davis. The letter is as follows: "Atlanta, Ga., May 18, 1865. "My Dear Mother, Sisters and Brother: John S. Dollinger, Sergeant-Major, 1st
Ohio Cav., Covington, O., writes as follows: "I had, before its correction by had not heard from you since I left East-

for the period of three years, and reen-listed in the same company and regiment That was a night assault by our division, in check with my pickets, until relieved or reinforced."

As we rode to the rear we heard our pickets firing their carbines. You know the peculiar sound of Sharp's carbines, as of two boards slapped together. That is the way I saw and heard the first gan fixed at Gettysburg.—John P. Robertson, Co. I, 9th N. Y. Cav., St. James, Mo.

Fattle of Tupelo.

Fattle of Tupelo.

First Lieut I. O. Vanarsdal, Co. K.

listed in the same company and regiment as a veteran for three years or during the way. I fire years or during the way. I fan. 4, 1864, at Pulaski, Tenn. A few days later I received notice from Capt. Tower, Provost-Marshal of the 10th District. Pennsylvania, that I was legally darfied and to report at Lebanon, Pa., within 10 days for transportation to Pottsville, Pa., or be considered a deserter. As I failed to report, I think I had that additional honor conferred. I was finally discharged May 26, 1865, by reason of were taken in out of the wet by the Yan-

drafted man by "brevet" December, 1863; 4th Mich. Cav.
deserter, same rank, January, 1864."

"He and his family were brought here and sent to Augusta, Ga., escorted by 100 men of our regiment. I was on the detail; every time I had the opportunity I

> perfectly easy, for one who was liable to suffer death. "His wife is a large woman, fair skin, good features; judging from her personal appearance one would take her for a very kind lady; she seemed to be very uneasy. "When the train arrived at the station

at Augusta, thousands of people were there to look at him for the last time. To keep him from making his escape. the family was put into two carriages, Jeff Davis, wife and servant in one, and daughters Winnie and the married one (Mrs. Patterson, her name was, I believe), into the other.

"The separation from his children brought tears to his eyes; I did not think the hard-hearted devil could cry.

"At every station on our way down were large numbers of soldiers and citizens, to see if it was true that Jeff Davis

was our prisoner.

"They would ask us what we were going to do with him. The answer they would get was 'Hang him,' and hang he will, no doubt, although he and his family were treated with respect by us.

Your son and brother "GEO. W. HEALEY." Muster Rolls and Soap.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: III. M't'd Inf. was one of the 300 fighting regiments and stands fifth in battle losses. This famous organization was recruited in the Counties opposite St. Louis, Mo., and had in it nearly 600 Germans; in fact, the first four companies were all Germans, and that ideal company of Alton, Ill. (Alton Yeagers), 100 strong, under Capt. Kuhn, was already armed and equipped when the war broke out, and forthwith offered their services to Governor Yates, were accepted, and the company assigned to the 9th III., becoming Co. A. This splendid body of patriotic men took part in 110 battles and skirmishes, many of which it fought entirely by itself. The first fight was at the little town of Saratoga, Ky., Later the 3d Mich. Was consolidated with the "Fighting 5th," and we served until the cad of the war. My total service was four years, two months and five days.

The last fight was at the little town of Saratoga, Ky., Oct. 15, 1861; three men were wounded. The last fight was at the crossing of Neuse and New York was records will hear. Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, it lost 103 killed and 287 wounded; at Corinth, Oct. 3-4. J. T. Davis, Co. K, 117th Ind., Salem. 1862, the loss in killed was 22 and the Ill., was much interested in the story of wounded numbered 87. After this battle the Persimmon Brigade, as told by Capt.
Buchanan. Comrade Davis served six months in Co. K, 117th Ill., enlisting when only 14 years old. Later, he served in Co. I, 91st Ind., and was finally musteenth Corps, then in the Fifteenth Corps, tered out Jan. S, 1866. He says that dur-ing all his army experiences with Sher-P. Blair, of the Seventeenth Corps, made a requisition for two companies of the 9th Ill., and Co. D. of which I was Captain, was one of those attached to the Sevenenth Corps, and we were at the head of this famous organization until the great rebellion was crushed and we finally turned our horses over to the Quartermaster-General at Georgetown, D. C. At the Grand Review, May 24, 1865.

this regiment attracted attention by its unique appearance; all our baggage was on pack-mules; no army wagon or ambu-

lance was given us.
This famous body of men through its entire service of four years and three months, traveled thousands of miles and stampeded many rebel camps under the leadership of that illustrious soldier, Jesse J. Phillips, of Hillsboro, Ill.; but in all the travels and raids in which we took part, beginning with Paducah, Ky., and found a muster roll or a bar of soap F. X. WAGNER, Captain, Co. D, 9th Ill., Warrensburg, Mo.